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for a monitor included in the monitoring plan prior to January 1, 2007, if the Regional Administrator has approved the discontinuation of the monitor as a SLAMS site.

(b) Any SPM data collected by an air monitoring agency using a Federal reference method (FRM), Federal equivalent method (FEM), or approved regional method (ARM) must meet the requirements of §58.11, §58.12, and appendix A to this part or an approved alternative to appendix A to this part. Compliance with appendix E to this part is optional but encouraged except when the monitoring agency's data objectives are inconsistent with those requirements. Data collected at an SPM using a FRM, FEM, or ARM meeting the requirements of appendix A must be submitted to AQS according to the requirements of §58.16. Data collected by other SPMs may be submitted. The monitoring agency must also submit to AQS an indication of whether each SPM reporting data to AQS monitor meets the requirements of appendices A and E to this part.

(c) All data from an SPM using an FRM, FEM, or ARM which has operated for more than 24 months is eligible for comparison to the relevant NAAQS, subject to the conditions of \$58.30, unless the air monitoring agency demonstrates that the data came from a particular period during which the requirements of appendix A, appendix C, or appendix E to this part were not met in practice.

(d) If an SPM using an FRM, FEM, or ARM is discontinued within 24 months of start-up, the Administrator will not base a NAAQS violation determination for the $PM_{2.5}$ or ozone NAAQS solely on data from the SPM.

(e) If an SPM using an FRM, FEM, or ARM is discontinued within 24 months of start-up, the Administrator will not designate an area as nonattainment for the CO, SO₂, NO₂, or 24-hour PM₁₀ NAAQS solely on the basis of data from the SPM. Such data are eligible for use in determinations of whether a nonattainment area has attained one of these NAAQS.

(f) Prior approval from EPA is not required for discontinuance of an SPM.

 $[71\ \mathrm{FR}\ 61298,\ \mathrm{Oct.}\ 17,\ 2006,\ \mathrm{as}\ \mathrm{amended}\ \mathrm{at}\ 72\ \mathrm{FR}\ 32210,\ \mathrm{June}\ 12,\ 2007;\ 73\ \mathrm{FR}\ 67060,\ \mathrm{Nov.}\ 12,\ 2008]$

Subpart D—National Air Monitoring Stations (NAMS)

Source: 71 FR 61302, Oct. 17, 2006, unless otherwise noted.

§ 58.30 Special considerations for data comparisons to the NAAQS.

(a) Comparability of $PM_{2.5}$ data. (1) There are two forms of the $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS described in part 50 of this chapter. The PM_{2.5} monitoring site characteristics (see appendix D to this part, section 4.7.1) impact how the resulting PM_{2.5} data can be compared to the annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS form. PM_{2.5} data that are representative, not of areawide but rather, of relatively unique population-oriented microscale, or localized hot spot, or unique population-oriented middle-scale impact sites are only eligible for comparison to the 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. For example, if the PM_{2.5} monitoring site is adjacent to a unique dominating local PM_{2.5} source or can be shown to have average 24-hour concentrations representative of a smaller than neighborhood spatial scale, then data from a monitor at the site would only be eligible for comparison to the 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

(2) There are cases where certain population-oriented microscale or middle scale $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring sites are determined by the Regional Administrator to collectively identify a larger region of localized high ambient $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations. In those cases, data from these population-oriented sites would be eligible for comparison to the annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.

(b) [Reserved]

Subpart E [Reserved]

Subpart F—Air Quality Index Reporting

§58.50 Index reporting.

(a) The State or where applicable, local agency shall report to the general